

No 4282	二八八二二千四	日一十月六唐	年未辛治司	HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 29th JULY, 1871.	五拜禮	號八廿月七英	恭香	[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH.
			Intimations.	Auctions.		Auctions.	Intimations.	Intimations.

at 122 Hongkong, 18th January, 1871.
 TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS
 Wanchi. Apply to
 ROE. S. WALKER &
 at 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

at 884 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1871.
J. M. GUEDDES, JUNIOR,
AUCTIONEER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
12485 HONGKONG. [Jul]

221 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of
hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.17.
Vessel to be at the Purchaser's risk on the
fall of the hammer.

H. JURGENS & CO
1282 Hongkong, 28th July, 1871.

against persons absent from the County,
said Attachment may be dissolved.
Dated this 20th day of July, 1871.
WM. H. BREWSTER,
Attorney for the above named Flogging Akt.
29, Queen's Road.

Mercantile Navy
 Navy Boiled
 Long Flax
 Crown
 } CANVAS.
 ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO
 of 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

Consignees are requested to send in
Bills of Lading for countersignature to
GILMAN & CO
7d 1250 Hongkong, 24th July, 1871.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE TRADE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1870. Price \$10. Apply at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

MARRIAGE.

On the 27th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. T. Talbot, Acting Colonial Chaplain, Mr. ROBERT MELVILLE, R.N. Captain of H.M.S. "Narval," and Miss SUSANNAH SELWICK, of London. [1272]

The Daily Press

Hongkong, July 28th, 1871.

In the course of a recent trial at the Summary Court, the Hon. Mr. BAILL adopted a line of procedure which must strike every one acquainted with Courts of Law as somewhat unusual. A Chinese complainant had made a statement in the box with respect to a claim, and when the evidence had been taken, Mr. BAILL enquired of Mr. WOODHOUSE, who was in Court, whether the plaintiff's statement was the same as one which she had made to that gentleman in the Registrar-General's office. The reply was that statement was substantially the same, but not clear. It is obvious that Mr. BAILL had been informed of this communication which had been made in the Registrar-General's office, or he would not have thought it necessary to ask the question. Now, we submit, it is to the judgment of any thoughtful and impartial person whether it is not very undesirable that the Registrar-General's office should have this kind of connection with cases which have to be decided by the recognised tribunals. Our readers will doubtless recollect that we have on repeated occasions called attention to the inadvisability of the Registrar-General's office interfering in judicial proceedings, and the above is precisely the kind of interference which we have so frequently deprecated. Mr. BAILL, as a lawyer, will easily appreciate the error of taking a general statement from anybody as confirmatory of a detailed statement from a witness. To do so, is to give a very dangerous amount of importance to the person whose confirmatory testimony is required, and, in cases where Chinese are concerned, and where they go to the Registrar-General's office before the case is investigated by the legal tribunal, any such mode of procedure is likely to lead to serious inconvenience, and in many ways to interfere with the proper administration of justice. The point at which it is perhaps most dangerous, is that it must of necessity convey an entirely false impression to the Chinese as to the relative positions of the Registrar-General's office and the Courts. A case, as in the instance under notice, where a Chinaman desires to obtain redress. He goes to the Registrar-General's office, and there to a certain first person he sees is one of the Chinese assistants. To this individual he communicates his case, and he is then in all probability recommended to draw up a petition. This petition, with suitable explanations is presented to the Registrar-General, or one of his foreign subordinates, and if it is thought to set forth a case where it is desirable to afford aid, the applicant is assisted to bring it forward in the tribunal which has jurisdiction over the matter. Now, who does anybody think appears to the Chinese applicant the most important person in all this ceremony? The Chinese Assistant, the Registrar-General, or his representative, or finally the Judge of the Court? Those who are acquainted with the Chinese will have very little hesitation about their answer. The man who will be thought by the native to have had most to do with the case is the native Assistant, to whose cognisance it was first brought; and the office which will be considered as the most important in the matter is that of the Registrar-General, where the case was first investigated. We say investigated advisedly; because, if Mr. WOODHOUSE, Mr. BAILL, or Mr. anybody else is to take statements from people who apply at the Registrar-General's office with respect to cases that are to come before the regular Courts, we are unhesitatingly denouncing this as a most pernicious interference with legal matters, seeing that its effect is nothing less than to constitute the Registrar-General's Department a species of grand jury in this way. This system, once becoming regularly established, its effect must be that by degrees one or more of the native assistants in the Registrar-General's Department will become the arbiters of whether a large number of cases shall be brought forward or not. Suppose the Chinese Assistant to whom a complainant first addresses himself, choose to say: "It is no use your coming here; you have no case; I will not introduce you to my master"—would not that applicant at once go away and abandon his chance of redress? It may be confidently stated there is every likelihood that he would; and the opposite of this is equally true that if the native assistant shows a desire to favour his case, he will imagine that he will secure all the influence of the Registrar-General's Department in his favour; and, not clearly distinguishing between the Departments, he will be likely to conceive that in enlisting influence in his favour in this manner he is actually influencing the Court itself. If, then, he further see that the Court takes a general statement of what he has explained in the Registrar-General's office as having weight in the case, his wrong impression as to the mode in which justice is administered in Hongkong will be strongly confirmed; and if this kind of thing happen at all frequently, the infallible result must be that the Chinese will conclude that the main influence in connection with any given case that is come to before the Court lies in the natives in the Registrar Department, who explain matters to the foreigners in their turn explaining them to the Judge; and the Judge, as is shown in the case which has called forth these comments, apparently attaching marked importance to every explanation. We do not attach any very serious blame to Mr. BAILL, or to any other Judge or Magistrate who may be listened to a statement from a competent source; as in the form of an affidavit, valuable information may be frequently conveyed by gentlemen like the Hon. Mr. SMITH or Mr. WOODHOUSE, who have skilled knowledge with regard to the Chinese. But taking into consideration the whole system

at work in this Colony, we hold it to be of essential importance that the broadest possible line of demarcation should be drawn between the administrative and the judicial functions of the Registrar-General's Department. That office takes judicial cognisance of a certain class of cases which it is not convenient to bring before the public. Whether this is a desirable plan or not is open to question; but it is very important that the natives should be clearly given to understand the exact limits of the judicial powers of this department, and that nothing should be done which may lead to the idea that it can influence the Police, the Summary, or the Supreme Court. If Chinese apply for information as to cases which are to come before the tribunals, they should be distinctly told that the Registrar-General has nothing to do with the case, and be directed to the proper quarter to obtain their summonses or enter their suits. Beyond this, the whole matter is the affair of the Court which has jurisdiction, and of that Court alone; and it cannot but be highly injurious that the faintest impression should be conveyed to the Chinese that any administrative department whatever has a single word to say to any one of the judicial tribunals.

The Registrar-General notifies that the days fixed for the departure of the Mails between Singapore and Malacca are as follows:—

Singapore to Malacca.	Malacca to Singapore.
18th August, 1871.	22nd August, 1871.
15th September, 1871.	19th September, 1871.
13th October, 1871.	17th October, 1871.
11th November, 1871.	15th November, 1871.
9th December, 1871.	13th December, 1871.
23rd December, 1871.	27th December, 1871.

SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE STAGG.

FORFEITURE ATTACHMENT.

Leong-kei, Leong-ah, and others, against the Registrar-General.

Motion for postponement, on Wednesday, 27th July, 1871.

After the mid-day adjournment, on Wednesday, 27th July, 1871, the Court resumed its proceedings in the Court in the conspiracy case.

His Lordship—Why did you adjourn that case Mr. May? (Why no right to ask the question.)

Mr. May said that he considered there were civil cases before the Supreme Court, arising out of the same facts.

His Lordship said he had no evidence that Mr. May said it was represented to him, and he believed from the course of the enquiry which he made, that part of the criminality attaching to the defendants could be part of the civil case, and therefore would not be a separate case.

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Mr. Hayler asked Mr. May to participate in the proceedings.

Mr. May said one reason was the very large and indefinite character of the information, and the other was the fact that the case was not yet decided.

His Lordship observed that whatever was the reason, the case was not yet decided.

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Extracts.

THE ELEGY OF A (POETICAL) MAN.

A SONG AFTER SUNSET.

Have ye known me at last for your father, O
children of bimanous brood?
Come ye, and be the dutiful and tender than foster
your pride with strange fold.
Can ye search out your lineage and spin it, or
tell the beginning of life?
In the first-nest, first breath of the planet, the
sister of day, did the duties and then
From the day-spring of chaos most holy, the
cosmical position of storms,
The sense of the creature, woe slowly through
the chaos invertebrate form:
Rootless and homeless ye wallowed in depths
of unsearchable seas:
Blindly they caught or were swallowed, half
sentient of craving and ease:
Unto the day's high meridian, the hour of
the fulness of time,
Came forth the elect, the Ascidian, from the
conflict of sea and of slime;
And deifying fate's malice that mocks us there
swam on the waters in power
A lord of new life, Amphioxus, full blossom of
vertebrate flower.
So scouring the creatures that lack bone and
respiratory system, the strider
They worked in the strength of their backbones,
each reptile and fish in his kind:
Their sons longed for heaven's clear heat, and
the sun-litland sky's free fire,
They left the water, and their feet, fulfilled
of their heart's drive:
They cast off their thrapping of gills, and were
nourished with beautiful air,
And some came, mink feathered with quills, and
the bird's winged flight;
The beast, grew mi- mi on earth in four-footed
lordship of things,
And in air was scion of mirth and thunder
of winged, winged, winged
In due season I also arose, with far and a
flexible tail,
And ears pointed, as Darwin well shows, I
whose children are man and prevar.
Ah for my usefulness, the strength of their hands,
with long words in their mouth!
Northward and southward they seek after
darkness and hunger and drought.
Ah for the expanse of primal wealth, when a
tropical soil
Luxuriant and warm from upheaval bore as-
tounding stainless of toil!
My days for the morrow were powerless, the
wealth of my youth was gone,
Ye have made your lives useless and hairless,
and multiplied folds to your brain.
You gather and heap yourselves treasure,
to fear for the morrow's want,
You have mist the world with your measure,
to know yourselves water and dust:
You live in a chattering and asseveration of chaff-
ing and cheating and trade;
Ye have made your lives idle in your ignorance,
and guil, at the gods ye have made,
Stitch after stitch ye go back to new garments
and make yourselves mad:
I was happier with fur to my back when cloth-
ing was not to be had;
My place was built in the frondage that
swung to the breezes of spring;
I sold not my soul into bondage to prophet or
preacher,
I knew not the path of your reason, to render
the thing from the thought,
But I laughed in the light of the seasons, the
joys that the summer-time brought,
The joy of my senses, the will of the wind
and the essence of coexistent aphores,
Have you skill to recover and find the sense
that was quick in mine ears?
You are sure of your name, grant, were un-
known at the Chastine date,
But where is the charm of the chant that I
sang in the trees to my mate?
To seek food you take fire and strange tools,
The sword and the spear,
The heart haunted and foolish, did they
never crack nuts with a stone?
You gaze at your kindred in ages with most
unhappy results;
And dream of the process of ages your wisdom
is greater than theirs.
The secrets of stars in their courses, the weight
of ether in your souls,
The ways of the sun and the forces—you may
burn them for night by fire,
You may tell which is quickest and slowest,
why one thing and all things are true:
Yet man is I, all things the lowest—for Man
is a Gilded Ass.

New York, 1871.

den, commonly called St. Magnus, the founder of this cathedral, and first Bishop of Ferns. He disclaimed duties of the pastoral office with piety and Christian zeal for the space of fifty years, and died, at an advanced age, January 10, 1523, at the age of 80. He was very sacred by the Roman Catholics. They consequently come from great distances, and, making into church whenever they find the doors open, kneel down and pray for him.

John Mac-Book of Ireland.—By James Godkin and John A. Walker.

Science and Scripture.

Between the geologists and the Old Testament there is not even verbal or a seeming conflict. In fact, the God created the heavens and the earth, and the world, and did so very firmly a myriad of years in Scripture. "The 3660 days of Daniel, for instance, who has ever been weak enough to understand as the days which compose the year?" "The word 'day' does mean time in such passages of the Bible as concern the dealings of man with man. But invariably in passages that concern the dealings of God with man, the word 'day' means a long period of time. Taken in this sense, the measurement of the cosmogony as accomplished in six days is no philosophical question. The first day, the first stage, was the duration, through which the planet itself as man's dwelling; secondly, the furniture of that dwelling; and thirdly, man himself, as its tenant, were slowly matured. Besides, the word 'day' in Scripture there is not the shadow of any real hostility. But mark the mischief which is worked for the Bible by its pretended defenders. You might suppose the worst case of the matter, that efforts were made to force war between them, and be found superfluous. Not so. By planting the Bible in a position of supposed antagonism to the advancing science—then, as it is past all question, to the present science, and its doctrines, simply through these false chumptions it will be brought about (as already it has been to some limited extent) that every victory on the part of scientific history, I mean, will be a victory for the Bible. It will be said to the people as with a defeat of the Bible, the popular ear this week (and one might think it ridiculous) trick of finding out an answer, finding more than it was, in speculation, novelty in science that, for one moment, and whilst imperfectly developed, wears a shape of incoherency. Not with the Bible, but with most ignorant interpretations of the Bible, has the world been misled. The Bible has to be won at the cost of religious truth. The real relations of Christian truth to the truths of science and philosophy, and for what reason, become a more necessary thing. Christ has acquired the right to have our ears upon Scripture, for instance—I have endeavored to explain elsewhere. One reason was, that his mission had no reference to the interests of science, but to the interests of religion, descending to this interests. But the paramount reason lay in this—that any concession, the very slightest, in that direction, even to the extent of using accurate language in speaking of the Bible, would have been to have landed him in the necessity of explanations, justifications, disputes, refutations, that would have exhausted his entire time, and it had been ten times more than it was, in speculation, utterly foreign to his real business on earth. People thoughtlessly imagine—that by might one for all have set himself right by the tenor of his own language in relation to the future, and that he would have been able to select the subject. But they forget that he would not have been allowed to neglect it. The shock given to people's prejudices, by the explanation of the language in the teeth of all that was supposed to be true, would have drawn off the universal attention from moral questions to physical. A fiery persecution of dispute and ridicule would have been sent forth, and the world would have sought for rest, unless the acknowledged element that he had spoken rashly or even deliriously, which acknowledgement would surely have done no service to his pretensions as a moral teacher, and as a man of spiritual revelation. Under this crushing necessity, and then only to the extent of complying with the popular language—a compliance, which would have been a necessary concession at this day, rather than appear pedantically correct—there may have been the shadow of a sanction given in the Scriptures to false notions in science. Farther than this, or the suspicion, that the Bible was a mere human composition, a mere solitary expression of discontentment

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